1. Sherif (1954) argued that the findings of his study of two groups of 11–12-year-old boys at a remote summer camp demonstrated that when two groups are competing for the same goal and only one group can achieve, there will be:

a. attempts to negotiate an agreement.

b. intragroup competition.

\*c. intergroup hostility.

d. a destabilizing effect within each group.

2. A laboratory experiment conducted by Tajfel et al. (1971) with 14–15-year-old boys who knew each other well showed that intergroup conflict:

a. is dependent on whether participants know each other.

\*b. is not an essential cause of intergroup discrimination.

c. is dependent on whether participants know who is in which group.

d. is an essential cause of intergroup discrimination.

3. In their series of experiments on stereotype suppression, Macrae et al. (1994) found that the rebound effect of stereotype suppression affected participants’:

\*a. thoughts and behaviour.

b. thoughts but not behaviour.

c. behaviour but not thoughts.

d. neither thoughts nor behaviour.

4. An experiment conducted by Bargh et al. (1996) found that participants exposed to an elderly prime:

\*a. walked more slowly than other participants to the lift following the experiment.

b. behaved in exactly the same way as participants not exposed to the elderly prime.

c. adopted behaviours that might be associated with elderly people during what they understood to be the experiment.

d. were more likely than other participants to list Bingo as an activity they wished to pursue long term.

5. Social psychology is concerned with all the following EXCEPT:

a. the cognitive processes involved in understanding the world around us.

b. social influence.

\*c. personality traits that explain why individuals behave differently in similar social situations.

d. the use of scientific methods.

6. In thinking about the nature of social psychology as compared to related fields of study in psychology, which of the following should we take account of?

i. How particular traits are acquired and how these traits influence the individual’s behaviour.

ii. The impact of the social situation on individual behaviour.

iii. The ways in which personality variables act as moderators of social behaviour.

iv. Perceptual judgments in relation to variations in physical stimuli.

A. i and ii.

\*b. ii and iii.

c. iii and iv.

d. ii and iv

7. Which ONE of the following statements is accurate?

a. Sociologists are likely to trace social behaviour to the individual’s goals, motives and cognitions. Social psychologists are not.

b. Social psychologists subscribe to methodological individualism. Sociologists do not.

c. Social psychologists are likely to trace social behaviour to structural variables such as norms, roles or social class. Sociologists are not.

\*d. Both sociologists and social psychologists are interested in social groups and group norms.

8. Newcomb’s (1943) Bennington study is consistent with the basic assumptions of social psychology rather than other related fields of study because:

a. it is a longitudinal study.

b. it is about political attitudes.

\*c. it illustrates how individual beliefs and attitudes can be shaped by the group context.

d. it investigated the attitudes of women.

9. Which of the following was NOT a factor in the development of social psychology in the US in the mid-twentieth century?

\*a. The influence of a strong network of social psychologists in Europe.

b. The immigration of academics fleeing Nazi persecution.

c. The promotion of psychological research into war-related topics, such as the effectiveness of army propaganda on soldiers’ morale.

d. Interest in topics such as obedience and authoritarianism as a result of the rise of totalitarian regimes in some European countries.

10. Among the reasons Kurt Lewin was an influential social psychologist are that:

i. his field theory lent itself to testable hypotheses.

ii. he offered an alternative to behaviouristic theories.

iii. he published a wide range of empirical studies.

iv. he believed social psychology should study real-world problems experimentally.

v. his graduate students went on to become highly influential.

\*a. ii, iv and v.

b. i, iii and v.

c. ii, iii and iv.

d. i, ii and v.

11. Fritz Heider’s influence on social psychology during the second half of the twentieth century was largely because of his:

a. covariation model of attribution.

b. field theory

c. autokinetic theory.

\*d. consistency and attribution theories.

12. A crisis in social psychology developed in the late 1960s/early 1970s. This was largely the result of:

a. a waning interest in social psychology that began at the end of World War II.

b. publication of a paper by Kenneth Ring that criticized social psychology for being too focused on solving social problems.

\*c. an article by Kenneth Gergen questioning the scientific value of social psychology.

d. a body of research clearly demonstrating that there are no universal social processes.

13. The crisis was gradually overcome by developing:

i. areas of applied social psychology.

ii. meta-analytic techniques.

iii. more effective measures to show the relationship between attitudes and behaviour.

iv. experiments that invariably meet the expectations of the researchers.

v. experiments that minimize the effects of demand characteristics and experimenter expectancy.

a. i, ii, iii and iv.

\*b. i, ii, iii and v.

c. ii, iii, iv and v.

d. i, ii, iii, iv and v.

14. Before the 1960s:

a. Europe had little influence on the development of social psychology in the US.

\*b. there was no European collaboration in social psychology.

c. Europe had already developed a theoretical perspective distinct from that of the US.

d. a European association was unnecessary because there were so few social psychologists in European countries.

15. n the first of their series of experiments on stereotype suppression, Macrae et al. (1994) used skinheads as the group about whom participants would be asked to construct life event details from visual information because:

i. there was widespread prejudice against skinheads.

ii. skinheads had frequently been shown to act aggressively in the news.

iii. there were unlikely to be skinheads within the participant group of students.

iv. prejudice against skinheads was not considered politically incorrect.

a. i and ii.

b. iii and iv.

c. ii and iii.

\*d. i and iv.

16. The attitudes and behaviour, in Sherif’s (1954) study, of the two groups of 11–12-year-old boys at summer camp towards each other demonstrated that the boys had prejudiced personalities and needed scapegoats to displace their aggression.

a. T

\*b. F

17. The study conducted by Tajfel et al. (1971) of randomly grouped 14–15-year-old boys showed that division into groups was sufficient to trigger discriminatory behaviour.

\*a. T

b. F

18. In one of the series of studies of stereotype suppression conducted by Macrae et al. (1994), the researchers found that participants instructed to do so successfully suppressed their stereotypes of skinheads in their essays. However, when asked to write a second essay with no such instruction these participants showed a higher level of stereotypic thinking than the control group participants who had received no instruction about suppressing stereotypes before writing the first essay.

\*a. T

b. F

19. In the experiment conducted by Bargh et al. (1996) participants exposed to the elderly prime behaved in exactly the same way on leaving the experimental room as did participants who had been exposed to a neutral prime.

a. T

\*b. F

20. n his definition of social psychology, Gordon Allport (1954) wrote of ‘the attempt to understand and explain how the thoughts, feelings, and behaviours of individuals are influenced by the actual, imagined, or implied presence of other human beings.’ By ‘implied presence’ he was referring to reference persons – our parents for example – who might influence our behaviour.

a. T

\*b. F

21. In an experimental situation, a control group is the one in which no change is made to independent variables.

\*a. T

b. F

22. Of the classic experiments outlined at the beginning of Chapter 1, one of the differences in the methodology of Sherif’s (1954) study was that there was no control group.

\*a. T

b. F

23. All the classic studies outlined at the beginning of Chapter 1 could be described as laboratory experiments.

a. T

\*b. F

24. Researchers in social psychology always explain the true purpose of an experiment to participants.

a. T

\*b. F

25. Social psychology is interested in the cognitive processes that guide our understanding of the world.

\*a. T

b. F

26. Social psychology is interested in group consciousness.

a. T

\*b. F

27. That participants were asked to call out their answers in Asch’s (1955) experiment – in which participants compared a standard line with three others – was a serious methodological fault.

a. T

\*b. F

28. Social psychology differs from the approaches of general psychology and personality psychology in that experiments usually manipulate important aspects of the social context.

\*a. T

b. F

29. In many ways, the interests of social psychology and personality psychology overlap. They are both, for example, concerned with personality variables. Social psychology, however, typically focuses on personality variables as moderators.

\*a. T

b. F

30. Kurt Lewin (1890–1947) introduced two novel approaches to social psychology: investigating problems that had real-world applications, and doing so in laboratory experiments.

\*a. T

b. F

31. There has been an unbroken development and confidence in social psychology since the end of World War II.

a. T

\*b. F

32. Ring’s (1967) paper praised social psychology for its serious approach to real-world problems.

a. T

\*b. F

33. Alan Wicker (1969) challenged the assumption that attitudes are related to behaviour.

\*a. T

b. F

34. Two serious criticisms of the experimental method in social psychology in the early 1960s related to demand characteristics and experimenter expectancy effects.

\*a. T

b. F

35. Experimenter expectancy effects are less likely today than they once were because of computer technology.

\*a. T

b. F